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MONTANA PLEASE RETURN EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

December 1981

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

Volume 11 - Number 12

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.
2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.
3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).
4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.
5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.
6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.
7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.
8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims.
9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.
10. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.
11. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.
12. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by Research and Analysis, Department of Labor and Industry consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
Research & Analysis
Department of Labor and Industry
P. O. Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59624

*** NEW LMI PUBLICATIONS ***

What is Labor Market Information? Who develops LMI and who uses it? These are a few of the questions answered by Montana's new LMI FACT SHEET. LMI publications and information sources are also addressed in this pamphlet.

Older Workers in Montana is a special publication prepared to provide information on persons 45 years of age and older in Montana. The sources of the materials were the Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) and the Current Population Survey (CPS). Such topics as employment services, employment status, and unemployment claims are provided in tables and narratives. This information is designed to assist planners and employers in meeting the needs of Montana's older workers.

Basic Industries in Montana presents location quotients for the 540 four-digit SIC industries in the State of Montana. State data for employment and wages is compared to national data for the fourth quarter 1978. Basic and nonbasic industries were then identified and economic base multipliers formulated. This report can be used to estimate the total economic impact to the state due to various factors--such as plant openings or closures.

These new publications can be obtained free of charge from:

Research and Analysis Bureau
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STATEWIDE



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1981 <u>Forecast</u>	Nov. 1981 <u>Prelim.</u>	Oct. 1981 <u>Revised</u>	Nov. 1980 <u>Revised</u>
Civilian Labor Force	381.1	384.7	386.6	368.4
Employment	353.8	359.0	364.8	348.3
Unemployment	27.3	25.7	21.8	20.1
Unemployment Rate	7.2	6.7	5.6	5.5

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

- Farmers in the state received slightly higher prices for their products in November than in October but those prices are still 15 percent below one year ago. Overall, 1981 was a better year for Montana crop growers than 1980. Higher prices the first part of the year and bumper crops in the fall has produced a 14 percent increase in cash receipts for farm products. Ranchers have not had as good a year. At the end of September, cash receipts from livestock were down by four percent for the year from 1980 and the prices during November continued the downward trend.

- Production of oil and condensate in the state decreased this fall. The September average of 83,636 barrels per day was down 1,072 barrels from the August average. Montana's refineries processed an average of 105,955 barrels of crude oil a day in September, a decline of 13,387 barrels per day from the August average.

- Bids for five state highway projects were opened in December. The apparent low bids totaled \$8.8 million and four of the five low bidders were Great Falls construction firms. The bids will be reviewed by the Highway Commission before contracts are let.

- Another aluminum smelter may possibly be built in the state. The Butte-Anaconda area as well as the Great Falls area are being considered as potential sites along with a state in the Southeast. The plant will provide about 350 new jobs for the area in which it is built. The site will be selected by April.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

- An agriculture tractor manufacturing firm has expanded into the industrial heavy-tractor field and the first model has rolled off the firm's assembly line. The new unit was demonstrated for prospective buyers from Alberta, Wyoming, and Montana. The tractor unit is integrated with a 22 cubic-yard capacity scraper that is also manufactured. Among the applications for the combined units are the fast developing energy-related industries.
- Further design plans for the 350-megawatt generating plant were disclosed. The plant will be a zero discharge facility, meaning that all discharges and by-products, with the exception of evaporation and harmless gases, will be collected and either sold or disposed of later. The plant will utilize a 560-foot high smoke stack--a stack that will be 50 feet taller than the Anaconda plant landmark stack. Tentative plans include a rail loop for 100-unit trains to bring in coal from eastern Montana. A permanent work force of 160 people will be needed to operate the plant and some of these people will receive company-sponsored training for two years before construction is completed.
- Potential influx of several manufacturing firms was announced by the Economic Growth Council. An aluminum plant is considering Great Falls as one of several sites in Montana to build a facility that would cost \$800 million and could employ 775 people. Construction would begin in June 1984 and the smelter would be on line in October 1986. An oil rig manufacturer has added this area as a possible site for operations. Also, an electronics manufacturer is reviewing Great Falls for an expansion site.
- Malmstrom Air Force Base noted an extension of operations for the NORAD group. The surveillance responsibility will end in April 1983, with the unit itself being phased out through July 1983. Malmstrom has 520 military and 36 civilian employees associated with NORAD.
- Great Falls has been chosen as the site for a \$250-million grain processing plant that will employ 330 workers when it is completed. Construction will start next spring with the first phase of a pilot plant and five million bushel grain storage and handling facility. The full-scale plant will take about three years to construct. A big plus in Great Falls' favor is it's location in connection with the Golden Triangle, the state's major wheat growing area. The plant is expected to use 32 million bushels of grain per year.

BILLINGS SMSA

- Some new businesses in the Billings area include a cafe on 4th Avenue North, a grocery store in the Heights, and a T-shirt store and Greek restaurant opening in a mall in Billings.
- The Yellowstone County Commissioners authorized the \$100,000 roof repair job on the Yellowstone County courthouse. They also approved a \$33,000 loan to the Billings Heights Sewer District for new sewer lines.

BILLINGS SMSA (CONT.)

- A site on 27th Street in Billings was chosen for the proposed mental-health-care center for young people.
- An out-of-town developer has asked the City Council to approve \$3.5 million in industrial revenue bonds to pay for construction of a medical office building to be constructed near a hospital in Billings.
- Laurel is a possible site for a grain-processing plant. The plant would process about one-third of Montana's grain production. The plant will also produce more than 50 million gallons of ethanol annually.
- Economic conditions are causing some businesses to close and others to lay off employees. A machinery business has closed and left 12 persons without work. A chain restaurant in the Billings Heights has closed leaving 10 persons without work. Another restaurant in a Billings mall has closed due to a lack of business.
- Two construction companies in the Billings area have reported layoffs due to the construction crunch.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

- Copper mining is being seriously affected by the economy. With the price of a pound of copper dropping to 74¢ in November, the cost of operating the open pit mine in Butte is being studied. Some mines in other states are being shut down temporarily due to the poor copper market. Results of the study in Butte and the company's plans for the pit will be announced soon. Eleven workers were laid off from the mine the end of November, but these are considered part of the 400 layoffs announced in June when the company stopped their underground operations.
- A breakdown in merger negotiations between two companies, one owns a mine at Rock Creek and the other has a processing mill at Phillipsburg, has resulted in the operations of both firms being shut down. Forty workers in the area have been laid off as a result.
- About 150 people are still employed at the smelter in Anaconda after 29 were laid off in December. The remaining work force will be reduced to 50 by May 1. These are still part of the 1,000 layoffs announced in September of 1980.
- The Butte energy technology center continued to reduce their staff through mid-December due to uncertainty of Federal funding. Appropriations approved at that time will provide continued funding and the center will be able to rehire some of the laid off employees.
- A talc plant in Dillon closed part of their operation resulting in twelve people being laid off. These employees will be hired back in the spring.

ANACONDA LMA (CONT.)

- Several new businesses opened in Butte over the last month and retail sales before Christmas were better than merchants expected. This has caused an increased demand for full and part time sales people and restaurant help.

BOZEMAN LMA

- Construction work on outside projects stopped due to a major storm that brought winter to the area the middle of December. One major project, a new bank building, was started in Bozeman in November and is to be completed in about one year. Construction on a highway project in the Springdale area was finished near the end of November.

- Lumber mills in Livingston continue to lay off their workers for a week or two at a time in order to adjust their inventory to the reduced demand for wood products. The mills shut down the end of November and expect to close again for a week at the end of December. One company has two shifts that are alternating work weeks. These curtailed work schedules are expected to continue as long as the market for lumber products remains poor.

- The economic conditions are also affecting an electronics firm in Bozeman. Thirty people were laid off at the plant the end of November. If sales improve, the company will call these people back in February.

- There was a small increase in demand for retail sales help during the Christmas season but business was below normal for the time of year. There were some job openings in motel and restaurant industries as the skiing resorts opened for the holidays.

GLASGOW LMA

- Mild weather for most of the period allowed work to continue on several housing construction projects. Rain and snow did slow work for about a week, but area officials report little construction unemployment at this time. Activity at an area industrial park has not been nearly as good, however, and 13 of 38 workers were laid off. An aircraft manufacturer will be at the park in January for flight crew training.

- Oil exploration and drilling activity remained steady, but no new hiring was reported. A slow increase is expected during the next year. An area mining operation cut production and laid off 30 workers. The mine expects to call these workers back early in 1982. Layoffs continued for workers on a large pipeline project--but these have been mostly affecting employees who came into the area from out-of-state.

GLENDIVE LMA

- A new shopping mall--anchored by a major discount retailer--has opened in Glendive. Nearly 100 people have been hired by the stores already open. As construction work proceeds on other stores in the mall, there should be more hiring activity in the next few months.
- Numerous layoffs were reported for workers in construction trades as colder weather and completion of projects slowed activity. There are still several home construction projects underway in Glendive, and in Sidney, work continues on two new motels.
- Oilfield exploration and drilling activity slowed due to the weather. However, work at several sites will continue through the winter. Fall field work is the major activity in agriculture, but little hiring was reported.
- Area officials continue to report numerous inquiries about jobs from people outside the area. Although the LMA has a low unemployment rate, the locally available labor supply has been able to satisfy the demand.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

- Demand for coal has been declining for several months now and mines in the Decker area of Big Horn County are trying to cope with the soft market. One company is planning to reduce its work force of about 400 by ten percent. Other coal companies in the area have laid off some employees or will slow down their production until the demand increases.
- A permit to open and operate a new 8 million ton per year coal mine near Decker was filed in November. Most of the exploration, environment and engineering studies have been completed. Construction should begin at the site in 1983 and production is scheduled for 1987. When the mine reaches production stage, it will employ about 500 people.
- A furniture manufacturing factory in Bridger that burned down in August has finished remodeling a building, reconstructed a year's records, purchased some new equipment and is now back to full production. The firm expanded its sales territory to include Washington and Oregon in October and now has five salesmen on the road and 45 workers in the plant.

HAVRE LMA

- A new racquetball club is being constructed in Havre and is expected to be completed by the first of February. Other new businesses in Havre include an electronic games establishment, a hardware store, a savings and loan bank, a men's clothing store, and a discount shoe store.
- A group of Havre businessmen have been granted a construction permit by the Federal Communications Commission for a 100,000 watt Christian radio station.
- A new electronics store has opened in Chinook and a western wear store opened in Harlem.

HELENA LMA

- A substantial increase in initial claims for unemployment was noted at the beginning of December. Some of this increase was due to seasonal layoffs in outdoor occupations. The U. S. Forest Service laid off some of their help as they curtailed their work force for the winter. A major storm caused all outside building activity to stop, adding to the lack of work in the construction industry.

- Retail sales remained slack during the holiday season and several businesses closed their doors as the economic downturn continues. Among the businesses that closed were a lumber yard, a jewelry store and two cafes. One of the restaurants that closed was associated with a major chain that shut down hundreds of its outlets around the country before it filed for bankruptcy.

- The continued tightening of government budgets is causing more layoffs in public employment. The five remaining employees of the Merit System Bureau will be let go the end of December when that agency closes its doors. Other state agencies that rely heavily on federal funding are facing further cutbacks in their budgets.

KALISPELL LMA

- A paper company in Libby has resumed operations after a two week layoff of nearly 500 workers. The company started up again the first of December. Logging companies in the Libby area have reduced activities because of a lack of orders. A mill in Columbia Falls laid off over 100 employees due to poor demand. Other lumber mills reported operating at one-half production capacity.

- In the manufacturing industry, a wood stove manufacturer has laid off eight employees due to slow sales. A bee hive manufacturing plant has recalled all of its workers which were laid off in the summer. They do not expect any new hires.

- The United States Forest Service has laid off its seasonal employees in the Libby area. Other industries in the LMA have reported no new activity while business is slow in the construction, retail and service sectors.

LEWISTOWN LMA

- Claims for unemployment insurance compensation increased slightly this period due to layoffs in construction, manufacturing and highway maintenance occupations. A Lewistown brick manufacturer shut down operations completely until early next year and laid off seven workers. Two area mining operations cut production and laid off workers, also. However, mining employment could increase by as much as 78 employees if an underground gold and silver mine is redeveloped in Judith Basin

LEWISTOWN LMA (CONT.)

County. Only ore testing will be done in the next year and full scale production will depend on economic conditions.

- Hiring activity in other industry groups was slow through the period. There was some hiring in retail trade--but only for the Christmas season. Few openings were reported in agriculture and activity in forestry has virtually halted.

MILES CITY LMA

- Work is progressing on schedule in Colstrip. The power plant construction is approximately 18 percent complete. Because of the fairly decent weather, most construction projects are advancing, with only minor layoffs occurring.

- A regional coal team has concluded that 2.2 billion tons of federal coal reserves in 17 tracts in Wyoming and Montana should be leased for development. The Interior Secretary will make the final decisions. The nine tracts in Montana are in Big Horn, Powder River, and Rosebud counties and are to be offered for sale on April 28 and September 16, 1982. About 81 million tons of coal were removed during 1980 from the entire basin, which includes land between the Black Hills and the Big Horn Mountains in Wyoming and the adjacent portion of Montana.

MISSOULA LMA

- Missoula's city officials plan to purchase a 2½ mile long parcel of undeveloped property on the Clark Fork River is progressing well. Missoula will get a federal grant of as much as \$49,000 to pay half the price of the 134 acres. Part of the acreage will be used for a riverfront park. The downtown river frontage development was discussed at a local meeting, and the major topic was the feasibility of building a major events facility. Local proponents suggested an 18,000 to 20,000 seat center that would provide room for athletic, social and cultural events, as well as convention space and open recreation.

- Another major temporary lumber and woods industry shutdown is scheduled for December 21 and will continue for two weeks. The layoffs will affect about 1,200 workers. The curtailment is blamed on a continued build-up of inventory as lumber and plywood markets remain weak. A paper mill announced a 70 to 80 layoff, with another 20 to 30 workers to receive a notice in a few weeks. The overall result shall be a 25 percent reduction in production.

- Missoula County commissioners approved industrial revenue bonds for two projects. A retirement center will be built in the Rattlesnake area. The 74 unit housing for the elderly will cost about \$5 million. The bond market will determine when construction can start, and right now, interest rates are prohibitively high. Also, a private school will use \$300,000 in industrial development bonds to help construct a new gymnasium.

MISSOULA LMA (CONT.)

- A ski resort near Missoula has purchased a \$100,000 snow making machine which should provide better skiing for this area. The ski season last year lasted only four days because of the lack of snow fall.

- A nationwide chain restaurant closed its Missoula restaurant with a one day notice to about 20 employees. The financially troubled chain operated 1,114 restaurants in 47 states before closures began. The closure was part of a corporate move to eliminate all of its unprofitable outlets.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

- Activity remains unchanged in most industries in the Shelby-Cut Bank area. Oil and gas drilling activity slowed in the Shelby area with only a few drilling permit applications being received. Oilfield activity in the Cut Bank area was reported as steady.

- Construction continues on a few projects in Cut Bank, but no new construction is reported at this time. Retail trade is picking up somewhat with the holiday season.

- A branch Job Service office is open in Browning from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Services offered will be the same as in other Job Service offices.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

<u>Social Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent of Total Insured Unemployment</u>		
	<u>Nov. 1981</u>	<u>Oct. 1981</u>	<u>Nov. 1980</u>
Non-White	15.0%	15.7%	13.4%
Females	22.9%	26.8%	24.1%
Youth	6.7%	6.5%	8.0%
Over 45	19.7%	20.3%	22.6%

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.^{1/}

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1979		1980		1981	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7
February	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5
March	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2
April	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6	266.8	266.8
May	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1	269.0	269.1
June	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8	271.3	271.4
July	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0	274.4	274.6
August	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6	276.5	276.5
September	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9	279.3	279.1
October	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1	279.9	279.7
November	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4	280.7	280.4
December	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7		
AVERAGE	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0		

^{1/} The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table I
MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Manage- ment Dispute ^{2/}
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent ^{1/}		
						Montana	U. S.	
1979								
January	348.7	321.0	299.5	21.3	27.7	7.9	6.4	*
February	349.2	324.6	301.4	23.2	24.6	7.1	6.4	1.1
March	353.7	331.1	303.3	27.8	22.6	6.4	6.1	*
April	364.2	343.8	309.6	34.2	20.4	5.6	5.5	*
May	373.0	356.0	320.7	35.3	17.0	4.6	5.2	.1
June	391.6	371.2	331.0	40.2	20.4	5.2	6.0	.1
July	388.5	370.9	327.9	43.0	17.6	4.5	5.8	*
August	391.1	375.4	329.4	46.0	15.7	4.0	5.9	.1
September	381.0	367.4	331.5	35.9	13.6	3.6	5.6	*
October	371.1	357.2	326.7	30.5	13.0	3.8	5.6	*
November	365.3	349.7	323.5	26.2	15.6	4.3	5.6	*
December	362.6	343.8	321.2	22.6	18.8	5.2	5.6	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.1
1980								
January	354.8	329.9	309.1	20.8	24.9	7.0	6.8	.7
February	356.4	332.6	310.0	22.6	23.8	6.7	6.8	1.1
March	363.0	339.6	312.4	27.2	23.4	6.5	6.6	.7
April	370.7	347.2	313.8	33.4	23.5	6.4	6.6	.3
May	377.1	357.6	323.2	34.4	19.5	5.2	7.0	.2
June	394.7	370.9	331.7	39.2	23.8	6.0	7.8	.2
July	390.4	366.3	324.3	42.0	24.1	6.2	7.9	2.7
August	393.8	372.7	327.8	44.9	21.1	5.4	7.5	2.6
September	381.5	363.0	328.0	35.0	18.5	4.8	7.1	3.1
October	372.2	353.7	323.9	29.8	18.4	5.0	7.1	1.3
November	368.4	348.3	322.7	25.6	20.1	5.5	7.1	1.3
December	364.7	342.1	320.1	22.0	22.6	6.2	6.9	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	6.0	7.1	1.2
1981								
January	354.6	328.1	307.3	20.8	26.5	7.5	8.2	*
February	362.4	334.9	312.8	22.1	27.5	7.6	8.0	.1
March	371.3	345.7	319.2	26.5	25.6	6.9	7.7	*
April	385.0	361.5	328.9	32.6	23.5	6.1	7.0	*
May	392.1	369.8	336.2	33.6	22.3	5.7	7.1	.4
June	408.8	381.5	343.2	38.3	27.3	6.7	7.7	.4
July	403.8	379.0	338.1	40.9	24.8	6.1	7.3	.3
August	404.3	380.5	336.7	43.8	23.8	5.9	7.2	.4
September	392.5	371.0	336.8	34.2	21.5	5.5	7.3	*
October	386.6	364.8	335.7	29.1	21.8	5.7	7.5	*
November	384.7	359.0	334.9	25.0	25.7	6.7	7.9	*
December	380.1	353.8	332.3	21.5	27.3	7.2		
Avg.	385.6	360.8	330.2	30.6	24.8	6.4		*

^{1/} Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.^{2/} Non-additive - included in total employment.

* Under 50.

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

TABLE II
MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY				Net Changes to Current Month from:	
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS ^{1/}	384.7	386.6	368.4	-1.9	16.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	359.0	364.8	348.3	-5.8	10.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	25.0	29.1	25.6	-4.1	-6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	25.7	21.8	20.1	3.9	5.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted ^{2/}	6.7	5.6	5.4	1.1	1.1
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted ^{2/}	7.1	6.6	5.9	1.6	1.1
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) ..	287.5	289.0	282.8	-1.5	4.7
MANUFACTURING	22.8	23.6	23.9	-1.1	-3
Durable Goods	13.6	13.9	14.5	-.3	-.9
24 Lumber and Wood Products	8.5	8.8	9.4	-.3	-.9
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.6	9.4	-.4	-.2
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.1	4.3	4.3	-.2	-.2
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.1	1.0	-.1	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.8	1.9	1.8	-.1	0.0
MINING	8.6	8.6	6.7	0.0	1.9
10 Metal Mining	1.2	1.2	.5	0.0	.7
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining ...	2.6	2.5	2.3	.1	.3
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	4.8	4.8	3.9	0.0	.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	14.9	15.3	16.3	-.4	-1.4
15 General Building Contractors	5.0	5.2	5.3	-.2	-.3
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	4.5	4.5	4.8	0.0	-.3
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.4	5.6	6.2	-.2	-.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.2	22.3	23.2	-.1	1.0
40 Railroad Transportation	6.8	6.8	6.9	0.0	-.1
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.3	6.4	6.5	-.1	-.2
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services ..	9.1	9.2	9.8	-.1	-.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	80.0	80.0	72.2	0.0	7.8
Wholesale Trade	20.6	20.6	17.8	0.0	2.8
Retail Trade	59.4	59.5	54.4	-.1	5.0
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories ..	6.3	6.3	8.1	0.0	-1.8
54 Food Stores	9.3	9.2	7.7	.1	1.6
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.6	7.8	7.9	-.2	-.3
58 Eating and Drinking Places	22.9	22.9	19.7	0.0	3.2
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc. ..	13.3	13.3	11.0	0.0	2.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.3	12.3	12.8	0.0	-.5
SERVICES	54.4	54.4	56.0	0.0	-1.6
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	7.1	7.1	6.0	0.0	1.1
72 Personal Services	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	19.0	19.0	18.7	0.0	.3
Other Services	25.5	25.5	28.6	0.0	-3.1
GOVERNMENT	72.3	72.6	71.7	-.3	.6
91 Federal Government	14.5	15.0	13.9	-.5	.6
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.6	8.6	8.2	0.0	.4
93 Other State Government	10.0	9.9	10.9	.1	-.9
94 Local Education	24.4	24.4	24.6	0.0	-.2
95 Other Local Government	14.8	14.6	14.1	.2	.7

1/ Estimator based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE III
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry
(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Net Changes to Current Month from:				
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS ^{1/}	36.2	35.7	34.1	.5	2.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	34.0	33.7	31.7	.3	2.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.1	1.0	-.1	.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.2	2.0	2.4	.2	-.2
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted ^{2/}	6.1	5.7	7.0	.4	-.9
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted ^{2/}	6.4	6.2	7.2	.2	-.8
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	30.5	30.3	29.5	.2	1.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	2.1	2.0	1.8	.1	.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Trade	9.3	9.3	9.6	0.0	-.3
Wholesale Trade	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	.1
Retail Trade	6.3	6.2	6.6	.1	-.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	.1
Service and Mining	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	.3
Government	6.7	6.7	6.1	0.0	.6
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
State and Local Government	4.9	4.9	4.3	0.0	.6

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry
(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Net Changes to Current Month from:				
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS ^{1/}	59.7	59.7	57.0	.0	2.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	57.2	57.5	54.8	-.3	2.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.1	1.3	1.2	-.2	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.5	2.2	2.2	.3	.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted ^{2/}	4.1	3.7	3.8	.4	.3
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted ^{2/}	4.6	4.4	4.3	.2	.3
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	48.7	49.1	48.4	-.4	.3
Manufacturing	4.4	4.7	4.3	-.3	.1
Contract Construction	2.9	2.9	2.6	0.0	.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.7	4.6	4.9	.1	-.2
Trade	15.9	15.9	16.1	0.0	-.2
Wholesale Trade	5.4	5.4	5.7	0.0	-.3
Retail Trade	10.5	10.5	10.4	0.0	.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Service and Mining	10.0	10.0	10.2	0.0	-.2
Government	8.6	8.6	7.9	0.0	.7
Federal Government	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	.1
State and Local Government	7.1	7.1	6.4	0.0	.7

^{1/} Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

^{2/} Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Current month preliminary.

TABLE IV
MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS^{1/}

Civilian Labor Force

in thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981
STATEWIDE	384.7	386.6	368.4	359.0	364.8	348.3	25.7	21.8	20.1	6.7	5.6
GREAT FALLS SMSA	36.2	35.7	34.1	34.0	33.7	31.7	2.2	2.0	2.4	6.1	5.7
BILLINGS SMSA	59.7	59.7	57.0	57.2	57.5	54.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	4.1	3.7
BALANCE OF STATE ^{1/}	288.8	291.2	277.4	267.8	273.6	261.8	21.0	17.6	15.6	7.3	6.0
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.8	34.3	35.7	31.0	31.8	33.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	8.3	7.2
BOZEMAN	27.3	26.9	25.7	25.6	25.5	24.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	6.4	5.1
GLASGOW	17.9	18.7	16.4	17.2	18.1	15.8	.7	.6	.6	4.0	3.4
GLENDALE	17.6	18.0	15.6	17.1	17.6	15.3	.5	.4	.3	2.9	2.1
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.2	13.7	13.8	12.4	13.0	13.2	.8	.7	.6	6.6	5.2
HAVRE	13.1	13.6	12.3	12.4	12.8	11.7	.7	.8	.6	5.2	5.8
HELENA	29.1	28.5	28.0	27.1	26.8	26.7	2.0	1.7	1.3	7.0	5.9
KALISPELL	40.0	39.7	36.8	35.9	36.2	33.8	4.1	3.5	3.0	10.4	8.7
LEWISTOWN	10.9	11.3	10.1	10.4	10.8	9.7	.5	.5	.4	5.0	4.5
MILES CITY	16.9	17.5	16.4	16.2	16.9	15.8	.7	.6	.6	4.3	3.7
MISSOULA	50.4	50.2	49.4	45.4	46.3	46.0	5.0	3.9	3.4	9.9	7.8
SHELBY-CUT BANK	18.4	18.6	17.1	17.2	17.6	16.3	1.2	1.0	.8	6.6	5.4

^{1/} A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Totals may not add due to rounding.
Unemployment rate is calculated from white population only.

TABLE V-A
October 1981
(Revised)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA CIVILIAN					PERCENT RATE
COUNTY	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT		
STATEWIDE	386637	364827	21810		5.6
CASCADE	35747	33721	2026		5.7
YELLOWSTONE	59719	57513	2206		3.7
BEAVERHEAD	4340	4216	124		2.9
BIG HORN	6165	5672	493		8.0
BLAINE	3052	2830	222		7.3
BROADWATER	1401	1303	98		7.0
CARBON	3452	3338	114		3.3
CARTER	863	852	11		1.3
CASCADE	3003	2959	44		1.5
CUSTER	6405	6146	259		4.0
DANIELS	1417	1405	12		.8
DAWSON	6694	6517	177		2.6
DEER LODGE	4591	4087	504		11.0
FALLON	2416	2377	39		1.6
FERGUS	6299	5959	340		5.4
FLATHEAD	24550	22462	2088		8.5
GALLATIN	19859	18991	868		4.4
GARFIELD	955	841	114		1.6
GLACIER	6203	5437	766		12.3
GOLDEN VALLEY	384	376	8		2.1
GRANITE	1116	1041	75		6.7
HILL	9342	8834	508		5.4
JEFFERSON	2627	2428	199		7.6
JUDITH BASIN	1174	1135	39		3.3
LAKE	8109	7586	523		6.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	24457	23064	1393		5.7
LIBERTY	1188	1132	56		4.7
LINCOLN	7004	6149	855		12.2
MC CONE	1260	1235	25		2.0
MADISON	2548	2431	117		4.6
MEAGHER	1032	997	35		3.4
MINERAL	1859	1679	180		9.7
MISSOULA	36291	33656	2635		7.3
MUSSELSHELL	1943	1897	46		2.4
PARK	6011	5555	456		7.6
PETROLEUM	299	296	3		1.0
PHILLIPS	3135	3036	99		3.2
PONDEA	3526	3447	79		2.2
POWDER RIVER	1308	1275	33		2.5
POWELL	3197	3001	196		6.1
PRAIRIE	975	949	26		2.7
RAVALLI	7929	7198	731		9.2
RICHLAND	7506	7398	108		1.4
ROUSEVELT	5518	5283	235		4.3
ROSEBUD	6106	5801	305		5.0
SANDERS	4191	3795	396		9.4
SHERIDAN	3589	3536	53		1.5
SILVER BOW	18534	17082	1452		7.8
STILLWATER	2351	2279	72		3.1
SWEET GRASS	1747	1716	31		1.8
TETON	3069	3012	57		1.9
TOOLE	2845	2776	69		2.4
TREASURE	439	429	10		2.3
VALLEY	5078	4849	228		4.7
WHEATLAND	1173	1134	39		3.3
WYPAUX	746	723	23		3.1

TABLE V-B
November 1981

(Preliminary)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA				
COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATENICE	384650	358959	25691	6.7
CASCADE	36187	33964	2223	6.1
YELLOWSTONE	59666	57190	2476	4.1
BEAVERHEAD	4125	3921	204	4.9
BIG HORN	5847	5271	576	9.9
BLAINE	2913	2664	249	8.5
BROADWATER	1356	1258	98	7.2
CARBON	3278	3145	133	4.1
CARTER	804	794	10	1.2
CHOUTEAU	2852	2792	60	2.1
CUSTER	6271	6029	242	3.9
DANIELS	1365	1350	15	1.1
DAWSON	6493	6281	202	3.1
DEER LODGE	4573	4124	449	9.8
FALLON	2387	2345	42	1.8
FERGUS	6116	5749	367	6.0
FLATHEAD	24817	22348	2469	9.9
GALLATIN	20509	19333	1176	5.7
GARFIELD	795	778	17	2.1
GLACIER	6055	5235	820	13.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	393	359	24	6.3
GRANITE	1141	1016	125	11.0
HILL	9152	8749	403	4.4
JEFFERSON	2630	2296	334	12.7
JUDITH BASIN	1072	1050	22	2.1
LAKE	8035	7375	660	8.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	25132	23530	1602	6.4
LIBERTY	1031	1002	29	2.8
LINCOLN	7156	6138	1018	14.2
MCCONE	1204	1176	28	2.3
MADISON	2397	2253	134	5.6
MAJAGHER	995	935	60	6.0
MINERAL	2074	1661	413	19.9
MISSOULA	35954	32908	3046	8.5
MUSSELSHELL	1890	1835	55	2.9
NAKOTO	5840	5315	525	9.0
NEEDHAM	285	281	4	1.4
PHILLIPS	2791	2651	140	5.0
PENDERGAST	3495	3370	125	3.6
POWELL RIVER	1197	1183	14	1.2
POWELL	3315	3041	274	8.3
PRAIRIE	951	890	61	6.4
RAVALLI	8155	7103	1052	12.9
RICHLAND	7427	7284	143	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5451	5156	295	5.4
ROSEBUD	5886	5470	416	7.1
SANDERS	4244	3763	481	11.3
SHERIDAN	3395	3349	46	1.4
SILVER BOW	18218	16615	1603	8.8
STILLWATER	2407	2324	83	3.4
SWEET GRASS	1704	1629	75	4.4
TETON	3153	3049	104	3.3
TODD	2891	2782	109	3.8
TREASURE	403	392	11	2.7
VALLEY	4893	4682	211	4.3
WEATLAND	1173	1102	71	6.1
WIBAUX	741	674	67	9.0

ESTABLISHMENT DATE

Table VI

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
	Nov. 1/ 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Net Change to Current Month From:	Total Nov. 1981	Percent Women	Total Oct. 1981	Percent Women
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers	129.1	129.0	133.2	.1	-4.1	44.9	287.5	44.6
Manufacturing	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	.1	13.4	27.8	13.2
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	8.6	5.3
Contract Construction	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.0	.2	11.3	14.9	11.0
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	-.2	18.9	22.2	18.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.6	35.4	36.1	.2	-.5	44.4	80.0	44.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	67.4	12.3	67.8
Services	36.0	36.1	34.7	-.1	1.3	66.3	54.4	66.4
Government ^{2/}	39.8	39.8	44.6	0.0	-4.8	55.0	72.3	54.8

^{1/} Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1980 Benchmark.

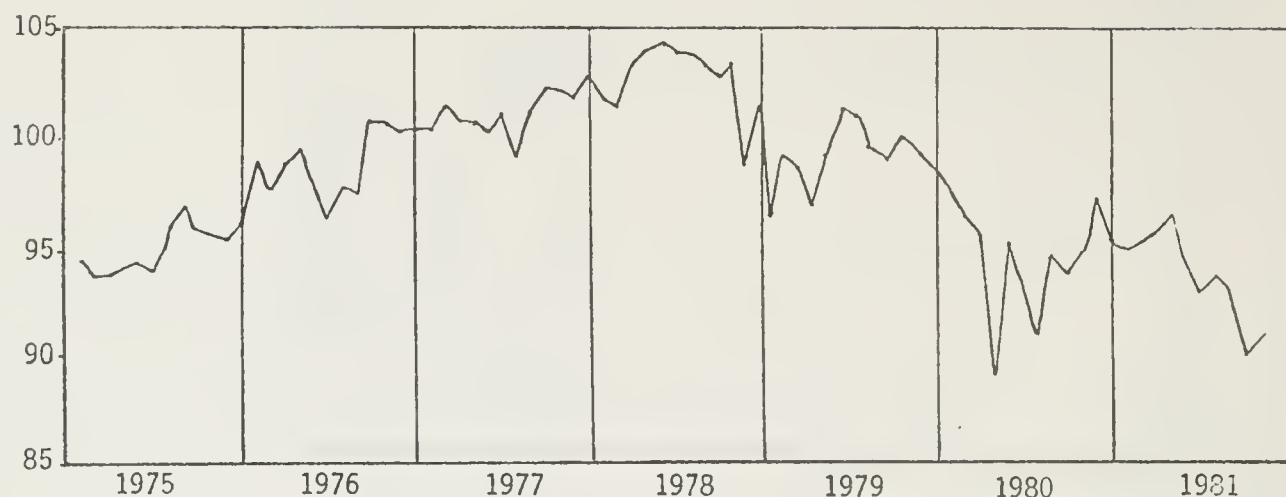
^{2/} Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry. Research and Analysis Bureau.

Establishment Series began January 1974.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Monthly Figures
of Composite Index

1972 = 100

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
January	94.8	99.1	100.4	101.9	96.8	97.2	95.1
February	94.1	97.9	101.6	101.7	99.3	96.2	95.4
March	94.2	98.6	100.8	103.5	98.9	95.4	95.9
April	94.4	99.5	100.8	104.2	97.2	88.6	96.8
May	94.6	98.4	100.4	104.3	99.4	94.3	94.8
June	96.5	96.8	101.1	104.0	101.3	92.6	93.0
July	96.3	98.0	99.4	103.8	101.0	90.4	93.7
August	97.7	97.9	101.2	103.2	99.8	93.9	93.2
September	96.3	100.8	102.3	102.8	99.6	93.3	90.2
October	96.1	100.7	102.2	103.6	100.5	95.0	91.2
November	95.8	100.5	101.9	99.0	99.8	97.4	
December	96.5	100.5	102.9	101.5	98.7	95.5	

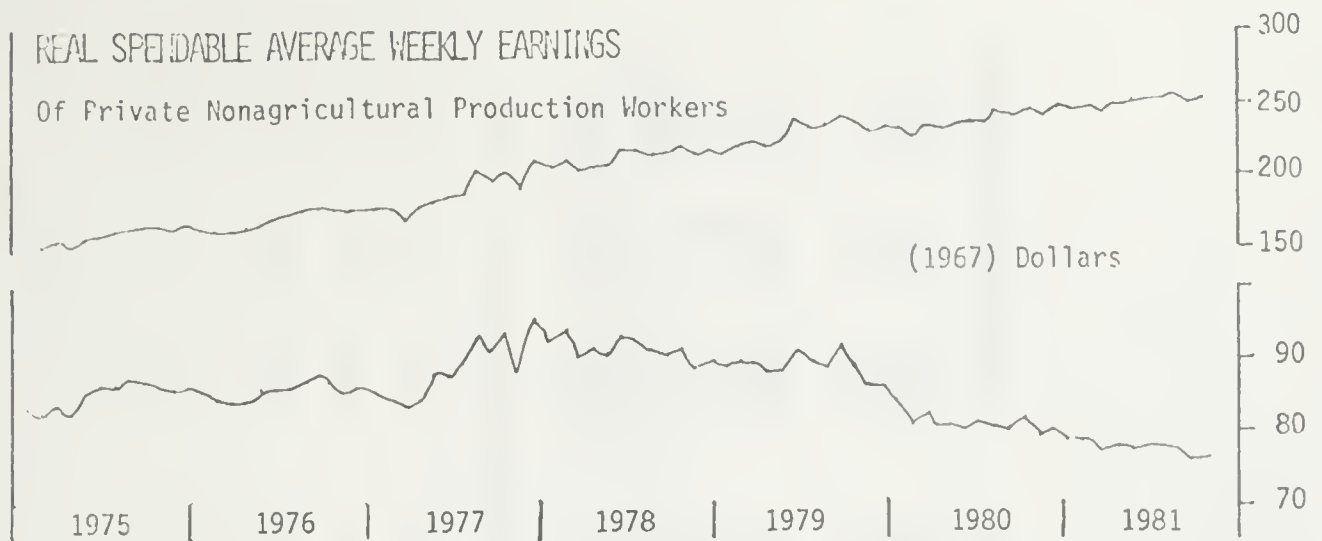
MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

After dropping by three points from August to September, the composite index rose by one point in October. The composite index of 91.2 is substantially lower than that of a year ago in October when it registered 95.0.

The manufacturing accession rate rose from 1.1 to 4.3 and manufacturing hours rose from 39.3 to 40.0. These both were important factors in October's rise in the composite index, which was the largest increase since November, 1980.

Components of Composite Index:

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.



	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	251.66	249.90	246.66
3/ Taxes Withheld	41.07	40.57	39.93
Spendable Earnings	210.59	209.33	206.73
Adjustment for Price Changes since 1967	135.30	134.33	125.36
Real Spendable Earnings	75.29	75.00	81.37

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	1979
January	245.28	232.60	215.42	78.44	84.36	89.20
February	247.52	224.93	219.57	78.20	80.79	89.60
March	244.84	234.24	221.43	76.99	82.44	89.29
April	248.29	232.23	220.68	77.45	80.94	88.10
May	249.48	234.15	225.42	77.09	80.67	88.52
June	254.14	234.97	236.99	77.65	80.02	91.26
July	254.67	238.82	233.87	77.48	81.08	89.41
August	255.20	239.47	234.99	77.08	80.75	88.73
September	249.90	241.60	238.74	75.00	80.63	91.96
October	251.66	246.66	236.90	75.29	81.37	89.02
November		241.89	230.62		79.29	86.22
December		247.75	233.24		80.21	86.12

Real Spendable Earnings

In October, gross average weekly earnings rose by \$1.76. At the same time, real spendable average weekly earnings increased by only \$.29, which is 16 percent of the increase in gross wages. Compared to October, 1980, gross earnings in October, 1981 rose by 2 percent and real spendable earnings dropped by 8 percent. This gives an idea of how badly our increased earnings have been devoured by inflation during the past year.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u>		<u>Average Weekly Hours</u>		<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u>	
	<u>Nov. 1981</u>	<u>Oct. 1981</u>	<u>Nov. 1981</u>	<u>Oct. 1981</u>	<u>Nov. 1981</u>	<u>Oct. 1981</u>
TOTAL PRIVATE	251.32	251.66	34.1	34.1	7.37	7.38
MANUFACTURING	370.27	372.65	39.9	40.2	9.28	9.27
Durable Goods	357.76	362.45	38.1	38.6	9.39	9.40
Primary Metal Industries	498.89	498.89	36.9	36.9	13.52	13.52
Nondurable Goods	386.26	389.48	42.4	42.8	9.11	9.10
Food and Kindred Products	319.61	320.85	42.9	43.3	7.45	7.41
MINING	485.61	490.45	40.1	40.4	12.11	12.14
Metal Mining	600.79	600.79	42.7	42.7	14.07	14.07
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	345.12	350.82	32.9	33.7	10.49	10.41
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	359.07	359.07	40.3	40.3	8.91	8.91
Communications, Electric Gas, Sanitary Services	381.04	381.04	43.3	43.3	8.80	8.80
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	213.45	208.32	33.3	32.5	6.41	6.41
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	174.68	174.49	33.4	33.3	5.23	5.24
SERVICES	182.52	183.21	31.2	31.0	5.85	5.91

Data for current month are preliminary.

Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.

Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

ACCESSION RATES

	Total		New Hires		Recalls		Total		Quits		Layoffs		
	Nov. 1981	Oct. Nov. 1981 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. Nov. 1981 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. Nov. 1981 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. Nov. 1981 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. Nov. 1981 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. Nov. 1981 1980	
MANUFACTURING	5.5	1.8 6.0	4.1 1.4	5.3	1.1	.3	.7	4.8 5.5	2.3	1.3 3.5	1.5	2.9 1.7	.6
Durable Goods	1.4	.7 3.4	.7	.3 2.2	.4	.3	1.1	4.6 5.1	1.5	1.1 2.3	.9	3.0 2.6	.3
Primary Metal Industries	.8	.3 1.1	.6	.3 .6	.3	.0	.0	1.1 3.7	1.5	.6 3.5	.8	.0	.0
Non-durable Goods	11.4	3.5 10.0	9.2 3.1	9.9	2.1	.1	.1	5.1 6.1	3.5	1.7 5.4	2.3	2.7	.2 1.1
MINING	6.5	4.6 .2	5.1 4.1	.2	1.3	.2	.0	7.2 7.4	.0	5.5 5.2	.0	.2 1.3	.0
Metal Mining	2.7	2.1 .0	.1	.0 .0	1.4	.2	.0	2.8 6.1	.0	.1	.1	.0 1.2	4.9 .0

* Less than .05.

TABLE XI
NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA
BY LABOR MARKET AREA

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS					NEW BUSINESS FIRMS				
Year to Date					Year to Date				
Areas	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	1981	1980	Areas	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	1981	1980
STATE OF MONTANA	558	467	6182	5013	HAVRE LMA	17	12	173	140
GREAT FALLS SMSA	39	40	398	321	Blaine	5	3	29	44
BILLINGS SMSA	87	55	828	671	Hill	12	7	135	84
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS					Liberty	0	2	9	12
MULTI-COUNTY	102	64	1148	717	HELENA LMA	23	33	368	309
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	39	27	387	316	Broadwater	3	1	18	17
Beaverhead	7	6	73	53	Jefferson	1	2	32	22
Deer Lodge	7	3	51	22	Lewis and Clark	19	30	318	270
Granite	2	1	12	16	KALISPELL LMA	46	51	584	543
Madison	4	3	47	41	Flathead	33	36	384	369
Powell	3	2	18	36	Lake	7	11	99	93
Silver Bow	16	12	186	148	Lincoln	6	4	101	81
BOZEMAN LMA	34	41	423	377	LEWISTOWN LMA	10	7	114	107
Gallatin	25	36	325	303	Fergus	5	4	59	56
Meagher	0	0	13	15	Golden Valley	0	0	2	3
Park	9	5	85	59	Judith Basin	1	2	10	15
GLASGOW LMA	18	10	216	138	Musselshell	3	1	30	25
Daniels	3	1	11	8	Petroleum	0	0	3	2
Phillips	0	3	29	27	Wheatland	1	0	10	6
Roosevelt	5	2	67	42	MILES CITY LMA	9	10	171	156
Sheridan	8	2	72	28	Carter	0	0	5	22
Valley	2	2	37	33	Custer	5	2	65	50
GLENDIVE LMA	43	28	379	262	Fallon	1	1	27	38
Dawson	15	10	130	67	Powder River	1	2	18	12
Garfield	0	0	11	4	Rosebud	1	5	53	33
McCone	4	2	21	25	Treasure	1	0	3	1
Prairie	0	3	12	12	MISSOULA LMA	57	58	635	611
Richland	24	13	196	148	Mineral	1	1	20	19
Wibaux	0	0	9	6	Missoula	35	40	415	437
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	17	13	145	114	Ravalli	17	14	152	121
Big Horn	8	4	37	32	Sanders	4	3	48	34
Carbon	6	5	49	40	SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	17	18	213	231
Stillwater	2	2	42	26	Chouteau	2	4	25	45
Sweet Grass	1	2	17	16	Glacier	2	5	60	62
					Pondera	6	2	34	33
					Teton	2	3	24	30
					Toole	5	4	70	61

Source of data: State of Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

	<u>YEAR-TO-DATE</u>		<u>Net Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>		
Initial Claims ^{1/}	43,367	49,818	-6,451	-12.9
Continued Claims ^{1/}	447,730	510,369	-62,639	-12.3
Number of Benefit Payments ^{1/}	394,815	420,939	-26,124	-6.2
Amount of Benefits Paid ^{1/}	\$40,189,521	\$39,039,917	\$1,149,604	2.9
Average Weekly Benefit Amount ^{1/2/}	\$109.47	\$97.38	\$12.09	12.4

	<u>MONTHLY</u>			<u>Change From Year Ago</u>	
	<u>Nov. 1981</u>	<u>Oct. 1981</u>	<u>Nov. 1980</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Initial Claims ^{1/}	4,119	4,384	3,280	839	25.6
Continued Claims ^{1/}	35,509	29,271	32,705	2,804	8.6
Number of Benefit Payments ^{1/}	29,096	24,112	26,074	3,022	11.6
Amount of Benefits Paid ^{1/}	\$3,082,980	\$2,571,726	\$2,479,297	\$603,683	24.3
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt. ^{1/2/}	\$114.65	\$116.67	\$99.67	\$14.98	15.0
Trust Fund Balance	\$30,867,138	\$27,686,278	\$22,368,419	\$8,498,719	38.0

^{1/} Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.

^{2/} Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

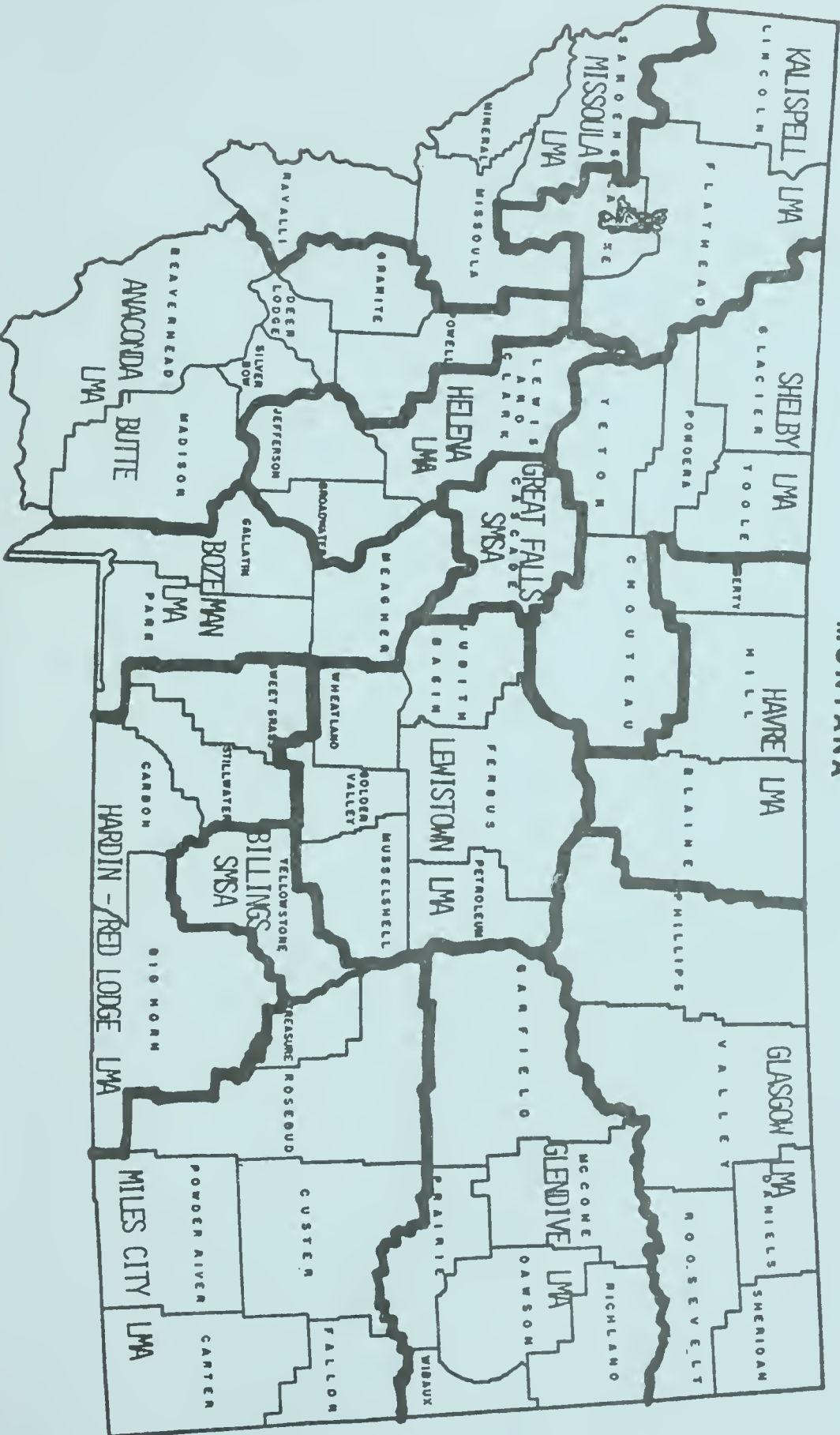
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DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
NOVEMBER 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BLAVERHEAD	139	13,928.35
BIGHORN	493	43,454.46
BLAINE	262	23,627.55
BROADWATER	105	12,017.00
CARRON	143	13,248.90
CARTER	4	352.00
CASCADE	2,163	218,252.80
CHUTEAU	21	2,197.00
CUSTER	196	18,567.48
DANIELS	4	401.00
DAWSON	75	8,340.00
DEER LODGE	519	56,701.83
FALLON	32	2,044.00
FLRGSUS	307	30,214.76
FLATHEAD	3,295	356,974.48
GALLATIN	1,561	134,455.88
GARFIELD	7	648.00
GLACIER	852	62,608.75
GOLDEN VALLEY	1	145.00
GRANITE	134	13,592.00
HILL	396	34,529.44
JEFFERSON	310	34,146.47
JUDITH BASIN	16	1,745.00
LAKE	665	63,440.90
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,708	167,448.95
LIBERTY	26	3,015.00
LINCOLN	1,236	138,212.05
MCCONE	21	1,806.14
MADISON	101	12,225.50
MLASHER	47	4,758.00
MINERAL	712	93,253.91
MISSOULA	3,760	393,298.96
MOUSTESHILL	49	4,548.00
PARK	429	41,202.47
PETROLEUM	1	104.00
PHILLIPS	115	13,178.64
PONDERA	78	6,771.00
POWDER RIVER	8	742.00
POWELL	330	38,086.08
PRAIRIE	23	2,424.51
RAVALLI	1,170	123,363.46
RICHLAND	60	6,325.42
ROOSEVELT	176	16,037.87
ROSTROD	347	37,328.12
SANDERS	525	56,859.53
SHELTON	23	2,558.00
SILVER BOW	2,464	273,329.24
STILLWATER	81	8,436.00
SALEET GRASS	55	6,319.00
TETON	48	5,197.00
TIDULF	72	6,436.32
TREASURE	6	837.00
VALLEY	166	16,350.00
WHEATLAND	46	5,430.00
WIBAUX	21	2,029.00
YELLOWSTONE	2,253	229,470.62
INTRASTATE	27,857	2,861,969.97
INTERSTATE	1,239	221,009.57
TOTAL	29,096	3,082,979.54

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE		
COUNTY	JANUARY 1981	THRU NOVEMBER 1981
COUNT		AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,058	195,303.63
BIGHORN	5,712	520,113.72
BLAINE	3,011	245,110.13
BROADWATER	1,196	123,582.93
CARBON	2,606	255,329.40
CARTER	71	5,354.00
CASCADE	40,705	4,079,530.00
CHOUTEAU	479	44,294.00
CUSTER	3,530	349,029.34
DANIELS	246	24,005.00
DAWSON	1,313	132,364.00
DEER LODGE	14,574	1,552,307.82
FALLON	365	23,772.63
FERGUS	3,499	314,353.46
FLATHEAD	37,736	3,713,103.46
GALLATIN	16,831	1,514,027.16
GARFIELD	48	4,795.00
GLACIER	9,908	822,159.01
GOLDEN VALLEY	125	11,413.38
GRANITE	1,147	113,224.65
HILL	7,028	517,193.39
JEFFERSON	2,364	247,173.23
JUDITH BASIN	273	27,522.21
LAKE	8,492	770,203.32
LEWIS AND CLARK	20,573	1,955,911.23
LIBERTY	419	41,535.40
LINCOLN	16,045	1,604,311.79
MCONE	188	15,595.21
MADISON	1,318	121,222.06
MEAGHER	817	73,055.06
MINERAL	3,037	325,177.55
MISSOULA	52,087	5,150,574.13
MUSSEL SHELL	864	35,240.67
PARK	5,558	437,179.54
PETROLEUM	58	3,639.00
PHILLIPS	1,389	135,771.97
POUNDERA	1,173	112,221.31
POWDER RIVER	160	17,034.00
POWELL	3,471	349,744.26
PRAIRIE	397	41,101.42
PAVALLI	12,629	1,232,931.76
RICHLAND	1,028	95,322.66
ROOSEVELT	2,827	245,332.51
ROSEBUD	5,389	555,044.35
SANDERS	6,575	627,370.96
SHERIDAN	294	23,502.00
SILVER BOW	27,847	2,344,291.15
STILLWATER	1,328	135,639.41
SWEET GRASS	553	53,329.00
TETON	939	95,537.00
TOOLE	1,043	100,500.12
TREASURE	102	10,903.00
VALLEY	3,823	335,497.97
WHEATLAND	326	31,217.00
WIBAU	211	13,305.00
YELLOWSTONE	42,062	4,193,399.57
INTRASTATE	377,952	37,048,909.46
INTERSTATE	16,863	3,140,611.09
TOTAL	394,915	40,189,520.55

LABOR MARKET AREAS IN MONTANA



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